

## YANKES HAILED AS LIBERATORS

Gen. Joseph Dickman Moves  
Army in Three Mighty Col-  
umns Toward Rhine.

### EART-TOUCHING OVATION

Doughboys Surprised at Many  
American Flags in Villages  
Evacuated by Germans.

(By Bert Ford.)  
Enroute with the American Army of Occupation, Nov. 17—(I. N. S.)—The Yanks as heroes and liberators of the people, the American army of occupation, led by Gen. Joseph Dickman, is moving toward the Rhine today in three mighty columns. The march was made also miles to-day and then halted. The march will be resumed tomorrow.

Gen. Dickman's host is known as the Third American army, and is advancing in battle formation, supported by airmen and artillery, and ready for any emergency. It is the most historic "hike" that the Stars and Stripes have ever seen.

Everywhere the Yanks were received by the civilian population and towns that the Germans had left only twenty-four hours before, the United States flag blossomed forth in the buildings.

It was a heart-touching ovation that the doughboys received from men, women and children, as they entered evacuated villages, seeing German soldiers forced to kneel before their own people, and their own forces, saluted the American flag and American army officers with profound respect and tried to fraternize with the doughboys.

Children looked on in amazement at the victorious brown army that followed so closely upon the heels of the German soldiers, the only type of troops they had known since the Hun invasion over four years ago. The Americans are ready for the slightest violation of the armistice. Signal corps men are stringing telephone wires along the poles set up by the Germans. The artillerymen, at every halt, plant their cannon in the fields along the roadside and at the crossroads with neat piles of dead shells piled behind the guns, ready to protect the infantrymen with a barrage on a second's notice.

The weather was bitter cold and cloudy when the doughboys set out this morning. The landscape, thick with shell-holes, was covered with an inch-thick frost.

Don't Miss Weather.  
But the doughboys do not mind the weather nor their heavy packs. All were eager to invade the enemy zone and to see the village peoples. The march was marked by some of the most striking scenes of the war, and they are being stamped indelibly upon the minds of the doughboys.

The Americans are great souvenir hunters and at rest periods they were busy picking up all sorts of discarded German equipment. In some of the villages, the signboards and other posters that they had picked from the sides of buildings.

## GERMANY'S FINANCIAL SITUATION CONSIDERED

Light on Ability Beaten  
Enemy to Pay Debts.

### Some Observers Say Allied

Washington, Nov. 18.—Study of Germany's financial situation has been undertaken by government agents here with a view to throwing light on the ability of the German nation to pay the big sums as reparations for devastation of invaded countries. Unofficial reports indicate Germany's physical debt, represented mainly by war bonds held within the empire, is nearly \$45,000,000,000, or more than two-fifths of the estimated national wealth of \$80,000,000,000.

Although there has been no official announcement or intimation of the aggregate amount which the allies will expect Germany to pay, it is certain to run into billions of dollars and necessarily the terms of payment must accord with Germany's ability to pay. This ability will be measured by the nation's power to revive her peacetime industries and trade to tax this for state purposes. Financial observers here say some claim for restoration and restoration of a few allied nations are extravagant because they are beyond Germany's ability.

Debt an Internal Issue.  
The victorious allies will not concern themselves primarily, it is believed, with Germany's redemption of her own national debt, since this is made up of money taken ahead of time by the government. They do not believe the government will repudiate the internal indebtedness, but think rather that taxes will be made up to pay the debt.

There is some discussion in official circles here of the advisability of the allies requiring payment of an indefinite amount for reparations, this sum to be determined in the future by commissions as the physical reconstruction progresses in Belgium and France and the actual cost of the work becomes more clearly determined. Interest on the part of American officials in the subject is somewhat indirect inasmuch as the government expects none of the payments to go to its credit.

Whatever may be the weight of the final burden of reparation and restitution to be placed on Germany, the enormity of such task ahead of her is illustrated by comparison of her national debt with that of the United States. Germany has \$6,000,000,000 population and \$40,000,000,000 debt, while the United States has 110,000,000 population and an estimated national wealth of \$80,000,000,000. The United States has \$10,000,000,000 population and an estimated national wealth of \$80,000,000,000. The United States has \$10,000,000,000 population and an estimated national wealth of \$80,000,000,000.

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## GERMANS CLEAR OUT OF BRUSSELS

Quiet Now Reigns at Seat of  
First Revolutionary Out-  
break in German Army.

### REFUGEES RETURNING

Striking Force of Evacua-  
tion Was Hardly Submis-  
sion of Officers.  
(By J. F. Parkerson.)  
With the British Army on the Western Front, Nov. 16—(Delayed.)—The quietness of the seat of the first revolutionary outbreak in the German army is a quiet and the Germans are rapidly clearing out of the city.

Gen. Von Falkenhayn has disappeared. No further trouble is feared at Brussels, it was said. Streams of refugees are pouring toward the city, returning to their old homes. Belgian flags are now openly sold in the Belgian capital and the allied colors are worn without fear.

One of the most striking things in Brussels was the cowardly submission of the German officers to the soldiers. Many fled to Holland or escaped to the plaid clothes to Germany. Sold Machine Guns.  
Soldiers with caps in their hands are begging alms in the streets. Many German soldiers have been selling their machine guns for forty francs and now are begging.

Wishing to have money to take home with them they sold everything they owned or had stolen. Some laid out objects on the street and cried for them in loud voices. Among the articles offered for sale were blankets, clothing and shoes, as well as wool and copper goods taken from the inhabitants of the city.

The town of Asehe, six miles northwest of Brussels, is completely in ruins as the result of the blowing up of an ammunition train by German troops Tuesday night, when they heard of the armistice.

The Belgian civilian population is well behaved and has not been contaminated by bolshevism. In the last three days and nights, the Germans departing from Brussels, resembled a long funeral train. Contrasted with this is the long black line of returning refugees moving along the roads to Ghent and Brussels. Every conceivable kind of conveyance is being utilized, but the majority are on foot. In many instances they carry all of their belongings wrapped up in a handkerchief. It is a wonderful and a tragic sight.

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## WHERE W. HOHENZOLLERN HOPES TO LIVE

On the Island of Corfu is the villa of  
Achilleion, said to have been  
picked by William Hohenzollern  
of Germany for the home of his de-  
clining years. An emperor he ac-  
quired the villa in 1907 after the  
death of Empress Elizabeth of Aus-  
tria, for whom it was built in 1890.

### RUSSIAN DIVISIONS ADVANCE ON HUNGARY

PANIC IN BUDAPEST, SAYS  
ZURICH DISPATCH.  
Rumors That Troelstra Has  
Agreed With Dutch Gov-  
ernment Denied.  
Paris, Nov. 18.—Eight Russian divisions are advancing against Hun-  
gary, and panic prevails in Budapest, says a Zurich dispatch today, quoting the Breisgau Gazette.

Official Denial.  
The Hague, Nov. 18.—Rumors that the socialist leader, Troelstra, has reached an agreement with the Dutch government was officially denied today.

Troelstra is leader of the radical faction of Dutch socialists that called upon Queen Wilhelmina to abdicate.

Selected President.  
Zurich, Nov. 18.—Dr. Ronner, prominent Austro-Hungarian socialist leader, has been appointed president of the provisional government of Austria, according to advices from Vienna today.

Brussels Quiet.  
London, Nov. 18.—(11 a.m.)—Brussels, the capital of Belgium, is now entirely free of Germans.

Investigate Cause of War.  
Zurich, Nov. 18.—The new republican government in Hungary has begun to investigate the cause of the war.

The government has confiscated all the archives of Count Tisza, the former Hungarian premier, said a dispatch from Budapest today. The estate of Dr. Wekerle, another former premier of Hungary, has been pillaged.

Enemy Propagandists  
Would Wipe Out Past  
Many's Part in War.  
Eckhardt Doing Utmost to  
Make Mexico Hostile—Not  
Past Dangers.  
Washington, Nov. 18.—Government agents see evidences that German propaganda machinery in the United States is being put in working order again to promote sentiments of leniency toward Germany in peace terms. Consequently department of justice officials today warned that the public should remain watchful against resumption of organized propaganda by interests formerly active pro-German and for the past year passive.

## HUNGARY ORDERS TROOPS MOBILIZED

Basel, Sunday, Nov. 17.—The  
Hungarian government has  
ordered the mobilization of  
troops on a pretext that it is  
necessary for the maintenance  
of order, according to a  
Prague dispatch from the  
Austro-Slovak press bureau,  
which quotes advices from  
Skalitz. Four classes have  
been called upon and among  
the troops mobilized are Slo-  
vaks.

### EX-EMPRESS OF GERMANY TRAVELS BY AIRPLANE

KAISER WOULD RETURN TO  
GERMANY.  
Prince Eitel Frederick Urges  
Potsdam Guards to Serve  
New Government.  
Amsterdam, Nov. 18.—(11:24 a.m.)—The former German empress has arrived in Holland, making the trip from Berlin to Amsterdam by airplane, according to the Telegraf.

London, Nov. 18.—(3:47 a.m.)—The Potsdam soldiers' and workmen's committee has decided to accept the new government in Germany.

Maarn, Holland, Saturday, Nov. 16.—Count Charles von Bielefeld, son of Count Godard, in an interview today declared that his father was unaware of the emperor's escape from Germany when the Dutch government telephoned asking him if he would receive the exile. The count acceded to the request and a duty to the Dutch government.

The former emperor's host seems somewhat embarrassed over the delicate charge given him, as his family has considerable English connections. Count Charles said that he asked the former emperor: "Well, how long will you remain?" "That depends upon the Dutch government," was the reply.

As soon as the occupation of the German crown prince intends to join his father.

AMERICA'S THIRD ARMY  
Washington, Nov. 18.—Press dispatches last night from Paris brought the first definite information that Gen. Pershing had organized the Third American army. At the war department it was said that there was no information as to the organization of the expeditionary forces.

In the absence of specific information, it was assumed that the Third army is composed of troops lately sent to France and those who have not seen a great amount of active service at the front. It is estimated that the Third army will have about 1,000,000 men. Since more than 2,000,000 American troops have been sent overseas, it is to be expected that this army numbers at least 600,000 men, as the First and Second armies have about 750,000 men each.

As the occupation of the German territory assigned to the American forces is completed, the First and Second armies probably will begin to prepare for the return journey to this country. Secretary Baker has said that the war department desires to return the units home in the order of the length of their service in the fighting, and if this plan is followed, the First army will be the first to return home.

## DISTINCT GALLANTRY OF RAINBOW DIVISION

GEN. M'ARTHUR CITED FOR  
BRAVERY IN ACTION.

### Description of Capture of Cote de Châtillon, Key of Kriemhilde Stellung.

(By John Edwin Nevins.)  
Washington, Nov. 18.—(I. N. S.)—Brig. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, former Washington press censor, has been cited for gallantry in action for his part in the capture of the Cote de Châtillon, a key position in the Kriemhilde Stellung which ran in front of the Landres-St. Georges. The Americans on Wednesday, Oct. 15, attempted its capture. Traveling by air, he was wounded in the leg, but he was not taken to the rear.

Citation for Gallantry.  
MacArthur received the latest citation for gallantry in leading his brigade at the taking of the Cote de Châtillon and Hill 248, the key position in this operation of the first-mentioned Rainbow division as received here, says:

"The Cote de Châtillon is 820 feet high, and it dominates the part of the Kriemhilde Stellung which ran in front of the Landres-St. Georges. The Americans on Wednesday, Oct. 15, attempted its capture. Traveling by air, he was wounded in the leg, but he was not taken to the rear.

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## GEN. DICKMAN HEADS "ARMY OF OCCUPATION"

Paris, Nov. 18.—Maj.-Gen. Dickman, who will command the "army of occupation," was formerly in command of the Third division at the time of the fall of the south bank of the Marne and east of Chateau-Thierry on May 31 and the succeeding weeks. Later he was put in command of the Third division of the First army, which will be Brig.-Gen. Malin Craig.

### PARLEY OVER PEACE TO LAST LONG TIME

INFORMAL CONFERENCES  
BEING HELD DAILY.  
Allied Chiefs Marking  
Time and Watching Inter-  
nal Developments.  
Paris, Nov. 18.—The peace conference will be in session for two or three months, according to authoritative opinion expressed here today. The delegates will meet in France, but it is not yet decided whether the conference will be held at Versailles, on account of its historic associations, or Paris, which is the more convenient for the transaction of business.

That the parley will last for some time is made evident by the complexity of the problems involved. At the present time informal conferences are being held daily, but the allied chiefs are generally marking time, meanwhile watching closely the internal developments in Germany and in the armistice.

It seems probable that the next session of the inter-allied council at Versailles will be held in the near future. The exact portions of the line to be held by the troops of the allies and the United States when the Germans shall have been determined though no official statement has been made on the subject. It is probable that the advance will be generally forward from the lines held by the allies.

The exact program of the peace preliminaries is not yet certain.

TROUBLES RIFE IN METZ  
Civic Guards Retreat Before Drunken  
Paris, Nov. 18.—Louis Forest, one of the editors of the Matin, succeeded in entering Metz, his home town, yesterday. He was the first to enter the city since the armistice. He was given a lively welcome by the populace, although German soldiers and officials were still in the city.

A violent occurred in Metz Nov. 10 and a soldiers' council was formed under the leadership of two socialist workmen and a noncommissioned officer.

Nov. Von Lequis attempted to resist and marched a squadron of cavalry with machine guns to the Place des Armes. He ordered the cavalry to charge, but they fraternized with the mutineers. The government then ordered the authorities to place themselves at the service of the revolutionaries.

Influence Evanescent.  
All was well at Metz, but the influence of the council proved evanescent and the council lost all popularity. When it was seen that the troops would not be able to get away from Metz, the council was dissolved and the military stores. A civic guard was formed but Saturday one of the last German regiments to leave broke into a champagne party on the day the troops entered the city.

## EVACUATION METZ HAS BEG

Wild Joy at Triumphal  
of French Troops Beg  
Description.

### AMERICANS ADVANCE

Another Big Step on  
Toward Rhine Taken  
U. S. Soldiers.  
With the American Force of Occupation, Nov. 18.—part of the American army occupation moved forward Belgium today, while the remainder of the line steadily forward toward German frontier.

(8 a.m.)—The American army of occupation, composed of 250,000 men, resumed march toward the Rhine today, while the remainder of the line steadily forward toward German frontier.

It is known, is made up of First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth divisions, is officially announced.

Divided Into Two Corps.  
It is divided into the first and fourth army corps, commander, Maj.-Gen. Man, formerly commander of the Third division, and Maj. Gen. Dickman, formerly commander of the Third division, and Maj. Gen. Dickman, formerly commander of the Third division.

Paris, Nov. 18.—(10:30 a.m.)—man troops began evacuation of Metz today.

Kiss Flag Proudly.  
Mulhausen, Nov. 18.—(10:30 a.m.)—No words can picture the entrance of the French into this city, nor express the joy of the people who crowded to applaud their liberators. Gen. Hirschauer headed the column of the army.

Frozen Roads Difficult.  
With the American Army in Metz, Nov. 17.—(10:30 a.m.)—Early tomorrow morning the American advance toward the Rhine will be resumed and another big step toward the Rhine will be taken. The roads were in a state of repair.

Deep Silence Over All.  
Villages and towns along the Rhine, except some, were in a state of silence. The only sound was the sound of the American advance.